Vol. XXVI No. 7,886.

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A positive and Specific Remody for themses of the **LADDER, KIDNETS, GRAVEL AND EROPSICAL SWELL-

positions, and all amentural emergences are end children and inflammation, and is good for men, we men and children.



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PATUTTY, EFIGERING FITS, &c. sed which the patient may expire. Whe can say they are not settly followed by those " direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?



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TO NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WISHOUT IN .23



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH



USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of these arguis, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

ever cause originating, and no matter how of these organs require the aid of a discretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED CO! FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional dis-cases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofuls. Scald Head, and all scaly Eroptions of the Skin. AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been used to purge it out, more can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COM-POUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the Blood, fastills the vigor of beaith into the system, and purges out the humers which make discar—it stimulates the heality

functions of the body, and expels the a larger that grow and ranks in the blood. The trial of a single botsie will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoomful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pict of swater is equal to the Lisbon Diet Driok, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrop of Sarsaparilla, or the decertion as usually rate.



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
An excellent Lation, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU
and SARSAPARILLA, in such discusse as recommended. Evidence
of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundre's of thousands
of living witnesses, and upward of 20,000 amodicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest scorces, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The Pro-

vations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Daric column, stands simple pore, projectic, having Part for its basis, Induction for its piller, and Truth above for its Capital.



My Extract Serespariile is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a furfich and will be the south in all cases. Buch ur prepared to purify a closely and the control of the

My Extract Sersepartite in a Histor Purpher, my Extract Books is a Diureth, and will act a such is all case principles—in scarce—and ere the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive for this ether can be made. A ready and conclusive fest will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Frofesor DEWER'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic. See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia. See remarks made by Dr. Expansat McDowritz, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen a Journal.

See Medico-Chirargical Review, published by BERJAMIN TRATERS' Pellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See meat of the late standard works on Medicine.



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EUROPE.

LATER ONE

Prussia and Italy Refuse the Armistice.

THE ITALIANS CROSS THE PO.

The Austrians Evacuate Lombardy.

Departure of the French Fleet from Toulon to Take Possession of Venice.

SARDINIA TO BE CEDED TO FRANCE.

The Prussian Campaign Against Bavaria

Full Accounts of the Battle el

The steamship Pereire, from Brest, July 7, arrived here yesterday, bringing 36 nours later news.

THE ARMISTICE

Prussia and Italy Refuse the Armistice-The French Fleet to Take Possession of Venice-Sprainin to be Ceded to France-Intense Dis-

Prussin and Italy, terough their reply had not been the Po'r while on the other hand the Austrians have recrossed

in exchange for Venetic, and will either give that island to the Pope or heep it kerself. Public sentiment approves of the trans-

Although Italy has refused the armistice she has appointed the Marquis de Pepeli Commissioner of the Government, to to the Kingdom of Victor Emaugel.

The disappointment caused at Berlin by the unexpected cession of Venetia is intense. In Vienua, especially, great undness has prevailed, and has demanded that Benedek should be arraigned. This General asks for recaforcements. It is preserted that he is to be superseded by the Arkduke Albert. The fortifications of Vienda are being strengthened, and 500 Koniggratz. guns have already been placed in position.

The Cession of Venetin.

La France of July 6 says: We have received the following information respecting the incidents which preceded

learned the final result of the battle of Sadowa. Yesterday morning and all through the day telegrams were frequently interchanged between the Court of Vienna and the Tuileries. M. Drouyn de L'huys was summoned several times to the Tuileries, where he may be said to have passed the day (the

About 8 in the evening M. de Metternich called upon the Emperor, and found him with M. Drouyn d'Lhuys. The Viview that the note published this morning was sent to the

The French Take Possession as of French Territory.

From La Presse (semi-official) of July 7.

King Victor Emanuel has not at once acceded to the armistice proposed through France. He alleges as a reason that he has to consult with his ally, the King of Prussia. In consequence, the Italian Government has been advised that it will have to cease immediately every act of bootstiry against Venetia

A French Commissioner is going at once to Fenies to assume its government in the name of the Emperor.

Orders have been issued to the French squairon in the Mediterranea in the Mediterranea in the Mediterranea. iterranean immediately to repair to Venice, and to hoist the French fing instead of the Austrian upon all fortified posts on

the Venetian coast.

The cession of Venetia to France is complete and definite. and without any other condition on the part of Austria except to withdraw the guns, arms and all munitions of war found in fortified places. Within 42 hours the whole of Venetia will be French territory, and it will depend upon the good will of France either to keep or to part with it.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866. Binder and another staff officer killed. The Princes of Lich-

The number of killed and wonnded on both cides has not yes been accorately ascertained. Up to the prevent time 14,000 Austrian prisoners have been brought in together with 11 pieces of artillery. Gen. Von Gablenz has arrived here with a

Hew the Austrian Wing was Turned TRAUTENAU, Thursday, July 6.

The army under the orders of the Prince Royal, though distant from the field of battle, succeeded by the greatest efforts in entering in line in time enough to direct the decided the victory. The King decorated the Prince on the field of battle with the Order of Military Merit. The King and the two Princes in command were saluted with the most extraordinary enthusiasm by the troops.

Public Feeling at Vienna-Disconragement of the Prople.

the People.

At Vienna the reverses suffered by the Austrians on the 27th and 28th at preduced a method discouragement. The Jeannals, however, notest against such a disposition of the public unit. The Pienas Galetic wide admitting that there was reason for all putrions feelings to be publicly at tested, ded levs that the depression was greater than was jest sified by the creamatances, and adds:

"In the present grave conjecture, which is nevertheless, so full of hope, the Government feels mere than ever how untimately it is united with the people of Austria. From them it, however, demands an absolute confidence. That from calm, that sentiment of falchity which now as at all times distinct where the people of a feel of the sentiment of falchity which now as at a standard the lapse of a few hours may bring about a compute change by a reneral and decisive victory.

"With the valer of the soldier should be shown the courage of the chara. The mobile task of caming the victory has falcen to our some and brothers who have answered the summons of their angent Severeign, and not to see. Our dary co-sists in rendering oursely a worthy of their deeds. Courage, resolution attendts, self-crianne, and I those qualities which form the crive virines, should assume our heart.

The New Free Personals as the same appeal to public opinion, and expresses similar boyes. It, however, blames the system of one them, and shours that in the might of the energiement, and especially at Shalitz, Nachon and Manchengariz, the activities in Belowia if a popular was had been contained, and a levy of the people in a mass organized against the live desired.

Telegraphic Disputches.

Pams. Wednesday, July 4, 180 L'Etculard gives the following detalls of the battle

The Prossions attached yesterlay mercing, the Austrian tates that at 4 o'clock the left wing of the Austrian army was completely routed. No news from the right wing or the

During the battle yesterday, the fasileers of the guard took 20 pieces of cannon, the Edrabeth Regiment 10, the First Regiment of the Guard 8. Three stands of colors were also captured. The Austrians in their flight abandoned the fort-Pampiratz, Welnesday, July 4.

The cavalry is pursuing the enemy. The reute is covered with arms thrown away by the fugitives, and with baggage. It appears that we were opposed by five Austrian corps occu-

The 19th Regiment of Hussars demolished two squares and

OFFICIAL.

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, the Prussian army, under the command of the Klag in person, encountered the Austrians under Field-Marshal Benedek, between Horszzite and The battle was bloody and lasted twelve hours.

The enemy maintained his position behind Bistritz with the greatest obstinacy fir six hours. Toward 2 o'clock, p. m., the position was carried by assent, ofter which the enemy was apidly driven from his other positions.

In the evening, about 7 o'clock, the remainder of the Aus-

an army was in full retreat. The rout of the enemy is complete. TRANTENAU, Wednesday, July 4, 1806.

In vesterday's battle the First Army, under the command o Prince Frederick Charles, was engaged alone from so'clock in the morning, and had to sustain itself against a much supe The Second Army, under the command of the Prince Royal.

sithough far from the field of battle, succeeded, by the most strenuous exertions, in erriving in time. Its attack, directed toward the enemy's right wing, decided the day and led to a The Austrians have retired in the direction of Pardubliz.

umber of cappon and other trophics. The loss of the First Army is considerable.

The Prussians Expected at Prague. A communication from Prague, published in The

New Free Press of Vienna, says:

"The arrival of the Prussians appears imminent at Prague, and the Governor has been authorized to adopt all the measures which the situation requires. The seat of Government is to be transferred to Pileen, as siready announced, and all public moneys, as well as the funds of the branch of the National Bank and the Credit Society, are being removed to Vienna. A large number of the inhabitants are leaving the city, the manicipal council was slitting in permanence, and the inhabitants forming a militia to keep guard during the night."

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE-ITS DECISIVE CHARACTER

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE-ITS DECISIVE CHARACTER
AND PROBABLE RESULTS.
From The Leadon Times, Joly L.
The decisive blow has been struck, and the fortune of war has once more declared in favor of Prussia. The bold emception and consummate execution of their fareighted plan of campaign, and the results of along series of bloody eacounters, had, at the close of last week enabled the Prussian Generals to mass their forces on the plan of Bohemia, and to press close upon their enemy, who, after disputing the ground tach by ince along every avenue of that mountain-cirt kingdom, had fallen back, failed at all points, punting and beginning yet turning to hap as his last castage ground on the Eds, between his two stronglisheds of desephated and Koniggrats.

A pause of three days seems to have been allowed to the combatisation to both sides. Finally, on Tuesday, the first Prussian army, under Primes Frederick Charies, advancing from Gitschin, on the read that by Chiam and Herzits leads to Sadown, and the account army, under the Crown Primes, crossing the Elberto meet them, draw up all their combined forces, under the immediate command of their king—anarray, it is said, of no less than eight army corps—on some point near Koniggrats, between the right bank of the Elbe and the left of the Bistritz, a monor tributary stream, which rare parallel to the ways of the Condingnee with it. THE CAIPAIN IN BOHENIA.

Arrival of a Plus of True.

Brutty, July 1, 1961.—The surround of the real filter of the surround of

modern warfare to stay the triumphant progress of a victorious army than Josephstadt and Konigerata have proved to be, Benedek has extained in a knowled have proved to be. Benedek has extained in a stay would have a few and the capality and the original hat a man open country, motiving that and the capital hat a main smooth Mattle field, where the reasons, the capality and the dread needle gran of the Practicals will have free play. The Austrians have done up a prolonged resistance. It is not the first instance in which Austria has lain prostrate before an advancing enemy; not the first time in which an Emperor of the House of Hausburg, stepping forward on the morrow of a lost brittle, has stood addently before the competer, and, by the natural prestage of his station, and the additional dignity which consciousness of unimerited misforture imparts to an elevated character, has seved yet a few fragments of his tattered Imperial results. King William of Prassia is in the camp, and the Emperor Francia Joseph is not very far from Benedek's headquarters. Let there be at Pardoubit, or at Olimus, such an interrieve as there was after Austrelian and after Solferino. Better terms than Austria may obtain now will certainly not be greated to her after two or three months' protracted struggle has added to the examperation of boostle passions, nor after many more thousands of Austria's noblest sons he deep in their blood on the battle-field. On what is shat the two great German powers could come to agreement at the present money. It would be difficult to say, and it would be canegor from our provides for the Promision of hostifities, which there is but one atep in a his a difficult to examine the other would be removed to money the country which is indeed, nothing less than a great overthrow. For uany days it must have been apparent to Mindal Behardes, and a first promise to the other products of the Prayers of the same refer form other quarters of the Empire. After the deep refer the defent of the Italians at Castozaa, eve

Further Defails of the same the property of the bat is fought close to Koniggratz, the Prushbole military forces which the monarchy could dispose of Austrians who had their center at Lippe, had glooded to the field all the dispossible strength of the Hingker, the exception of the army in Venetia. The shoot was the exception of the army in Venetia. The shoot was the exception of the army in Venetia the shoot highest the greatest bravery was displayed.

Political Consequences of the Battle.

Let us not dissemble the fact—the situation is a serious one for all Europe, and ought even now to awaken all her soulcitude. At the outset of the campaign, when inconsiderate partialities burried certain minds to take part with the Prosisus, and some with the Austrians, we resisted the impulse, and attached ourselves strongly to the only interest that ought to direct French policy—that of France. But row, when the lortone of war seems to open for Prossis destinies which she herself had not even dared to hope; when all the obstacles that seemed likely to arrest her ambition are being swept, nway; when, already established in the Duchies, holding in her bands Saxony, Hosse, Hanover and Bohemle, she may see in perspective through the mirage of victory that drawn of German empire which appeared only a chimerical fancy—at present the situation of France is modified and her duty commence.

THE PRECEDING BATTLES.

Prussing Account of the Fighting at Trau-

Ervora: NEAS SCHOMBERG, Thursday, June 18.

fortunately not possible, until late in the day, to bring the reserve artillery into battle, so that in Prossina guas had at first to withstand the fire of 64 Austrian camon. This inequal ty, however, though it increased the losses, could not rearrain the picked battalions of the array.

A contest began such as has rarely been chronicled in the history of a war-a contest for life and death of a weaker force that kept constantly on the advance against a far more powerful foe. The Guards pressed forward in the scattered woods upon the hights, along the ravines that descend preciniously to the plain, and the enemy was vanquished wherever he would not retreat. tously to the plain, and the enemy was vanquished wherever he would not retrea.

The results of this heroic combat at Standenz and Trautenan were grand. The Austriana lest 8.000 men in killed and wounded and prisoners, 4,000 of whom were placed for arise castedy in the Trautenau churches. Unhampily, this brilliant victory cost ma heavily; the Second Battalion of the Kaiser Frant Grenadiers and the Facilier Guards have been much cut up. The First Division of the Guards captured several guns upon the field. Gen. von Gablenz is reported to have been carried wounded to Phinikun

The Crown Prince at Trantenau. A letter from Liebau of the 20th June, evening,

Prussian Account of the Pighting at Manchengeniz.

The following official report of the engagement at Munchengratz has been received from the Prussian Head-

From The Paris Pays, July 2.

In Austria pendie ard so dismayed by the success of the Prassing that some are found sufficiently lest to all sense of propriety as to designate as a traiter Gen de Gablerz, whose Gerps was destroyed at Traitman, Gellerz, the brilliant, the auductons hero of the war with Denmark, who, not long since, coult not be sufficiently fished—a man who is obtained loyalty personified. His medicane was that a Division of the Prassin Guard, by dint of forced marobes, was enabled to full on his flank. Originally, a command in Italy was offered him, but he demanded to sorve in Bohemis that he middle have an opportunity to take his revenge on the Prassians, who chosed him, of the Prassian who chosed him,

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMAN CONFED.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST BAVARIA - SEVERAL EN-GAGEMENTS-RETREAT OF THE BAVARIANS.

MUNICH, July 6 .- The Gazette de Bavière publishes e following official news from the theater of war, sent by the Wunzetro, July 5, Morning .- According to a courler who has arrived from Brilekenan, the Prussians entered that place who lost 6 killed and 20 wounded.

Yesterday an engagement of outposts took place near Lie-enstein. Several carriages with wounded Bavarians have On the side of the Bavarians a lientenant and 10 men are

killed. Col. Aidosser was shot through the hand. Another telegram from the President of Lower Franconia, dated Wurzburg, the 5th, announces that according to a tele gram from the Bailli of Kissingen the major of the Webar egiment met the Cuirassiers retreating after the fight of the

The Prossians were a quarter of a league from Brückenau, it is probable that they have already arrived there. This

ng there was an engagement near Gersfeld. The following intelligence comes from the telegraph station at Meiningen: Yesterday, up to 1:30 p. m., artillery firing

was heard. There has been a bloody conflict at Rosdorf, near Kattennordheim. The result is unknown, From the same station on the morning of the 5th we have here announces that our 3d division engaged yesterday in sharp combat at Dindorf, near Kattennordheim, in which he was present. The Bavarians fought gallantly, and held their position at Dindorf. The cavalry of the reserve was attacked at Fulds, and, not being supported by the infantry retired without serious less. The Prussians have occupied Brückenau-They have also seized the telegraph station at Liebenstein, in

Thuringia. menced operations against the Bavarians. The division of Goben has been engaged near Neidtharthausen in severa successful affirs of outposts. The division of Beyer has driven out of Hunfeld some detachments of Bavarian cavalry and artillery.

BRUNSWICK, July 5, Evening .- The Ducal Government has resolved to mobilize the Brunswick contingent, and to place it at the disposal of Prussia. The Chamber will be

The Bayarian Troops.

The Frankfurter Journal announces the entry into Ceburg of Bavarian troops coming from Hof. A batt Hon of chasseurs had advanced as far as Hildburghausen. A detachment of pioneers had repaired the lines of Cobarg-Lichtenfils and Cobarg-Hildburghausen, which makes it supposed that the Bavarians have an intention of advancing toward Melaengen, the environs of which are occupied by the Prus-

Municit. Thursday, July 5. quarters have been transferred from Meluingen to Kaltennordheim. An ordonnance is expected to be soon published relative. to the mobilization of the Landwetz.

The Official Gazette of Hanover, gives the following as the losses of the Hanoverian troops in the late encounter with the Prinssians:

'Ellie-Twenty-two officers, 208 non-commissioned efficers, and soldiers, 176 horses. Wounded—Seventy-right officers, 866 non-commissioned efficers and soldiers, 176 horses, Beside which there are missing 812 non-commissioned efficers and soldiers. Probably the recater part of these last have been made prisoners. The Hanoverlans unde prisoners of 802 soldiers and 10 officers, who were liberated the next day.

The Federal Troops.

From the Paris Union, July 5.

The Federal troops have at last marched; they have entered the territory of Wetzlan, a detatched portion of Prussia, situated between the Duebies of Hesse and Nassau. According to the last dispatches their advanced posts were established at Giessen, in Hesse-Darmstadt, which town was occupied only a few days since by the Prussians. Some action will therefore soon be commenced between the army of the Prince of Hesse and the Prussian corps cantoned in Hancer and Saxony. The Bavarians are also ready to move. Some of their regiments have quitted Hof and have entered the Duchy of Saxe-Caburg. A battalion of chasseurs has even marched as far as Hillburghausen. This double movement, so long expected will doubtless force the Prussians to recali toward the North of Germany a part of the troops they had directed on Bohemia, and thus create a happy diversion in favor of Austria.

PRUSSIA.

Return of the King. Berlin, July 5 .- It is announced that the King will return to Berlin with M. Bismark next week, and that the session will probably open July 15.

Berin. July 5 .- The Gazette de l'Allemagne du Nord says that after a careful examination of the election re-

BERLIN, Thursday, July 5. The O usen has been several times to sea the wonded

turns, the general result is, Conservatives, 143; Old Liberals, 26; Catholies, 16; Left Center, 65; Progressives, 74; Poles. 21; Uncertain, 5. There are only three returns yet un-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

who have arrived here, and has received several evationfrom the public. Her M testy appeared at the balcony and graciously saluted the crowd. The victory guined by the Prussians has produced great enthusiasm at Berlio. The tatue of Frederic II. was covered with laurels.

Prussian Cail for Volunteers.

Remarkable Interview with Count Birmerck.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Wounded at Vicana. Correspon lence of La Liberte. VIENNA, July 1, 1806.

The Patriotic Association yesterday sent an address of concratul tion to the Archduke Albert for the successes obtained by the Army of the South. Heaven, indeed, owed us this compensation for the sufferings and disasters of our army in the North. But we nad hardly begun to rejoice when we were inundated with wounded men, between 1,300 and 1,400 arriving in a single night; 600 of them will be kept at Florisdorff, and the rest sent sent off to Klenstemenburg. Very fow will be kept at Vienna, to off r such and sights to the eyes of our civil population mistaken idea of heaping up the living remains of the war under the eyes of the citizens and to the detriment of the ger eral health. Efforts are made to remove the civil nospitals to a distance, even with the serious inconvenience of separat the sufferers from their familes. But these considerations not exist for soldiers.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Italians Passing the Po-Erneuation of Lomburdy. The Italians have crsssed the Po.

The Austrians have entirely evacuated Lombardy and retir d across the Mineio. FLORENCE. Wednesday, July 4-Evening. The public journals declare that if the Austrian troops exac-unte Venetia to march against the Prossians, the Italian army

will pursue them closely until a junction is formed between the Italian and Prussian armies. Italy ought not to leave Prussia alone, neither in victor

which will be continued until the Austrian monarchy is dis-

ernment and the National Hungarian Croatian party.

BERGAMO, July 5, 1865,
After the combat yesterday the Austrians deemed it prudent to evacuate the positions of Monte Snello and Caffaro, which are to be at once occupied by the counteers. Gen. Garibaidi was slightly wounded in the side, but will be able in

Garibaldı Wounded.

The Movements of the Italian Fleet. A Florence letter of Saturday gives the following as the latest intelligence respecting the movements of the

Italian fleet:
On the night from the 23t to the 24th, and also from the 24th

On the night from the 23t to the 24th, and also from the 24th to the 25th, an were on our way from Tarento, having left that place on the 21st inst. A very visitint look-out was kept, that place on the 21st inst. A very visitint look-out was kept, as we felt convinced that we should be attacked. The crews were longituding from the darship which should be all them to prepare for action. Unfortunately, however, these hopes were vain.

On Monday evening we arrived at Ancona, Admiral Person, who is really a mitsele of activity and energy ordered, very productly, that, instead of casting anchor, we should only very productly, that, instead of casting anchor, we should only any moment. This proved to be a providential forwaight. On the 27th, at 44 viclock, a gun from the flar ship endled us all to arms. The Esploratore had sixtured some attenues on the verse of the horizon. Admiral Person was the first on deck. The Esploratore, which has a creat rate of speed, proceeded out unit size ears within rance of the energy. Their regulation is all the continuities ears within rance of the energy.

The Espiciative, which has a creat rate of speed, proceeded out until size came within rance of the eventy. Their equal-roy numbered is hips, six of which were iron-slad. When near them the Espiciatore holisted the Italian tricolor, which act provoked a farinac commande from the Austrians. Sha received one shot in the hold which did very slight damage, and, having accomplished her obleve rejoined the fleet, which immediately fermed in order of natile.

Admiral Parama, accompanied by the object of his staff, D'Amico, and his principal officers, including the Deputy Borgio, went on board the Espiciators, in order to be better able to take up his position wherever his presence neight he meet necessary. In a very short time the first line of the Italian trac-close consisting of the Marie Pia, Terrible and Formionbily, confronted the enemy followed by the other iron-clost the woodes versels bringing ap the rear.

But the enemy hardly waited to see us form before he got up steam and withdrew with all speed, being entirely out of sight at 8 o'clock. There was some question of pursuit, but it was finally decided to relinquist the idea. The enemy had the advantage of us by five or six miles; they had also taken the precention immediately upon seeing that we were preparing for an engarement. It was not possible to give chase with the whole signafron united.

We should have reached the enemy, one, two, or three ships at a time. This would have been of no consequence with an enemy weaker than ourselves, but in the present case would not have been advisable. At about 11 o'clock the fleet returned to its ancorage, An Engish gumbast followed the whole of our movements. The greatest harmony prevails among the officers of the squadron, and the spirit of the mea could not be better.

THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA.

Additional Particulars of the Eugagement.

Correspondence of the Journal des Débats.

Barsera, Wednesday, Joly 1, 1836.

The Italian army, fudding itself in presence of an enemy which it was going stil further to seek, did not hesitate to accept battle. To fall back would have been, perhaps, still worse than to fight at the enemy's coloce of tume and place. Prince Humbert had the honor to fire the first cannon-ahot for the definitive freedom of Italy, and Bigio the second. In the evening that vanguard covered the retreat of the army. The corps under Cogle institutions its position all the day at Somma-Compagns, not having a single moment of respite to aid the Gorone and Brigone Divisions, which which were struggling on the pisteau of Custozze.

aid the Gevone and Beignone Divisions, which which were struggling on the plateau of Custozes.

The Cerale Division was surrounded at Official by all the perps which had left Verons by the road to San Massimo and Sons. Sirrori fell back, still fighting valiantly from San-Giustina to Valeggio, where he might have defended bimself. Durando having left him in the morning a compact of appears to barricade the town. But he retired in the evening to see himself outflanked, and his retreat by Borghette cut off. If Sirtori had slept at Valeggio and he might have done so cording to the statement of some Generals, the victory of the day would have remained undecided. Durando, seular the Cerale division compromised, ordered she artiflery to five crape.

See Mighth Porc.